

authorized to make necessary technical, conforming and clerical corrections in the enrollment of the bill, H.R. 1542.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 1542, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable HOWARD L. BERMAN, Member of Congress:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 25, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with civil subpoenas for documents and testimony issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California in a civil case pending there. The testimony and documents sought relate in part to the official functions of the House.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I will determine whether it is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House to comply with the subpoenas, to the extent that they seek testimony and documents that relate to the official functions of the House.

Sincerely,

HOWARD L. BERMAN,
Member of Congress.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GANSKE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GANSKE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE CASE OF JOSEPH SALVATI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about what I think is one of the greatest miscarriages of justice ever heard of or ever seen in this Nation.

As some people know, I spent 7½ years before coming to Congress as a criminal court judge in Tennessee trying felony criminal cases, the murders, the rapes, the armed robberies, the burglary cases, the most serious cases. But I want to talk briefly today about the Joseph Salvati case, a case in which a man whom the FBI knew was innocent and yet they still kept him in prison for more than 30 years, a man with a wife and, I think, four children. It is just horrendous to think about what was done to this man by our own Federal Government, a man that they knew was innocent. They did not discover that he was innocent after he had been in prison for 25 years. They knew before he went to prison that he was innocent.

First of all, I want to start by expressing my great admiration and respect for the courage and determination of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), chairman of the Committee on Government Reform, in conducting several hearings about this terrible miscarriage of justice that I am talking about here. This is my 14th year in the Congress. I have been shocked by this Joseph Salvati case and all that I have heard in the hearings that Chairman BURTON has had so far, but I want to read to you the first paragraph of Chairman BURTON's opening statement, because I am a member of three different committees, five separate subcommittees, I have participated in hundreds, maybe even several thousand of committee and sub-

committee hearings since I have been in the Congress, and I have never heard a more shocking statement in a congressional hearing than I heard Chairman BURTON give. In fact, I have heard him now give it on two occasions.

His opening statement, the first paragraph said, "The United States Department of Justice allowed lying witnesses to send men to death row. It stood by idly while innocent men spent decades behind bars. It permitted informants to commit murder. It tipped off killers so that they could flee before they were caught. It interfered with local investigations of drug dealing and arms smuggling. And then when people went to the Justice Department with evidence about murders, some of them ended up dead."

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Now, that is a statement by the gentleman from Indiana (Chairman BURTON). As I said, I think it is the most shocking statement I have ever heard made in a congressional investigation.

I do not really know what all is behind everything that is in that statement. I know it is far more than just the Salvati case from Massachusetts, which, as I say, was a case in which the Justice Department kept a man in prison for more than 30 years for something that they knew all along that he did not do.

But I will say this: anyone who is not totally, completely shocked by what the gentleman from Indiana (Chairman BURTON) said in that statement that I just read and who is not totally completely shocked by the Salvati case should reexamine his or her commitment to true justice and to our legal system.

The primary purpose of the law and our legal system should be to protect the freedom and liberty of innocent citizens. That should be the primary purpose and goal of our legal system. Our term "justice" can be defined in many ways; but in the end, it should and does mean fairness, simple fairness from one human being to another. Justice should mean fairness to all.

Apparently, you had and still have Justice Department and FBI bureaucrats who are so blinded by arrogance and power that they can no longer see what true justice means. To me, this is shocking. The FBI and the Justice Department are still refusing to turn over documents and papers on the Salvati case and on some of these other cases to the gentleman from Indiana (Chairman BURTON), even though these cases are many years old. The Salvati case, as I say, occurred more than 30 years ago.

Joseph Califano, who was a member of the Cabinet and a top adviser to Presidents Clinton and Carter, wrote in a column a few weeks ago in the Washington Post and said, "In the war against terrorism, which all of us support, we are missing a very alarming problem that is growing by leaps and bounds," and that is what he described